REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,296—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 9 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,633 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Cyprore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m. and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 24th August 1878, at 2 p. m.

The S. S. "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 28th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, via ADEN, on or about the 26th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
4 Sep.	Rs. 270	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	300	210	60	
Port Said	320	240	60	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.
ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.
AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,309 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 25th instant, For passage, &c, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 16th 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
T. e Rangoon Medical Hall.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(e) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson.	23rd Aug.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(e) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2933	530	A. Coleman	13th Sept.
(e) POONAH	3130	550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	30th Sept. Monday.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1878.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE, the following valuable CHARGERS and CARRIAGE HORSES, the property of Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., proceeding to England :—

1. "King Dear," a very handsome high-caste bay Arab, height 14-2, age 9 years, perfect charger and lady's horse. A large lengthy horse up to weight. Price Rs. 1,500.
2. "Rukush," a very handsome powerful iron gray Arab, height 14-3, age 4 years, thoroughly trained charger and lady's horse, an excellent mover and very promising for the Turf. Price Rs. 1,200.
3. "Haroon" ; A pair of high-caste chesnut Arab phaeton horses. Price Rs. 1,000.
4. "Sultan," } A pair of dark bay Australian car-
5. "Royalist," } riage horses (gelding and mare), very good looking powerful horses, in regular work. No. 5 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,200.
6. "Communist," } riage horses (gelding and mare), very good looking powerful horses, in regular work. No. 5 has a blemished knee. Price Rs. 1,200.

The above horses are open to Veterinary Examination.

Apply to Captain STEVENS,
A. D. C., Poona.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece goods, glass, plated, and Queen's ware, books, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 English, built mail phaeton, "Lainge Melvin" with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness.
1 English-built dog cart and harness.
1 English-built four seated brougham.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22rd August 1878.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and COMPANY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m.

15 Cases John Moir & Sons, Provisions, consisting of Sardins, Tart Fruits, Soups, Salmon, &c., &c.
1 Case pocket watches.
An Invoice of Travelling Trunks of 6 pieces.
1 Case artificial Flowers of great variety.
2 Patent Scales.
A Lot of grey and white piece goods.
A Lot of fancy goods belonging to a merchant, consisting of Ladies' and Girls' Boots, Inkstands, Felt Caps, Fancy Glass articles, Photo, Paper Weights, Sewing Machines, Perfumery, Clocks, and Time-pieces, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1878.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Masagon Darookhana, by order of the owner.

Ex. S.S. Frenqui, the first, from Calcutta—
33 bags rice.
4 „
9 „

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
5 bales mildewed grey shirtings, 9½ lbs. 40 inches.
10 cases white ground prints.
5 bales grey cbottes.
50 dozen Smith Imossi & Co.'s Sherry.
20 barrels beads.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
On account and at the risk of Premjee Soondersee—
Ex. S. S. Europa.
P S 5-6 2 cases 196 11-12 dozen woven handkerchiefs.
B
Ex. S.S. Italia.
7 8 2 cases 209 7-12 dozen woven handerchiefs.
Ex. S.S. Childwall Hall.
9-10 2 cases 231½ doz. woven handkerchiefs.
On account and at the risk of Dhurumsey Narronjee—
Ex. S.S. Childwall.
F
D N 4 1 case white nansooks.
J
Ex. S.S. Trentham Hall.
6 1 case white nansooks.
Ex. S.S. Strathleven.
8 1 case white nansooks.
On account and at the risk of Chuttoorbhooj Narronjee.
Ex. S.S. Macedonia.
L C 457 1 case doria chowdies.
On account and at the risk of the indentor Dhurumsey Heerjee.
P D
DH 2 1 case 252 Fs. white doria stripe scarfs 36 by 5 yds
4 1 „ 256 „ „ „ „ „ 40 by 5½ „
6 1 „ 253 „ „ „ „ „ 45 by 6 „
8 1 „ 255 „ „ „ „ „ 50 by 6 „
10 1 „ 256 „ „ „ „ „ 50 by 6 „

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares, &c., at No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 31st August, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st Floor of No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, the household furniture of Mr. Butler, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, NATIVE JEWELLERY, &c.

On MONDAY, the 2nd September, sale commencing at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Administrator General—

The effects of the late Mr. George Butler, comprising roundtable, sideboard, easy and arm chairs, sofa, folding cot, washing table, carpets, chinaware, wearing apparels, portmanteaux and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Begum, woman, comprising gold bangles, pachee, karry, and toolsipatty necklaces. torras, kunkuns, ear joomkhas, kurra, earring, rings, silver anklets, copper, and brass pots, silk and other clothes, beds, &c.

The effects of the late A. Desilva comprising wearing apparels and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Mr. Thomas Jackson, comprising wearing apparels, opera glass, portmanteaux, and sundry articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A double barrelled breach loading pin fire, 12 bore rifle, pistol grip and safety locks, by Callisher and Terry, with tools and fittings complete in case.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22rd August 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer VIXEN, Captain Wilson, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

JOSEPH SOARES,
Agent s.s. Vixen.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Captain C. S. LECHMERE, 20th Regiment N. I., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within a month from date, after which no claims will be admitted.

T. E. STRONG, Major, 20th N.I.,
President of the Committee of Adjustment.

Baroda, 20th August 1878.

ARAB HORSES FOR SALE.

THE undersigned begs to inform his Constituents and the Public in general, that he has in his stables FOR SALE a large number of ARAB HORSES, received this season, amongst which are Chargers, Hunters, Racers, pairs of Carriage Horses, etc., etc.

JAMASJEE COWASJEE,
Bhendy Bazaar Stables, Parell Road.

August 22, 1878.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, "THE SEASIDE" in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, "DERWENT HOUSE" at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens, at present occupied by S. Solomon, Esq. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, 26th instant, at 1 p. m., at the Custom House, a quantity of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, comprising 55 cases of Country Manufactured Spirits, Preserved Provisions, Wines, Hardware, Glassware, samples of Silver, 3 cases Fancy Soaps and 1 of Lavender Water, a quantity of Printed Books, Bottles of Carbolic Acid, Tobacco, Cigars, and other Miscellaneous Articles, also a sailing Boat and 2 Canoes.

Terms and conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

A. C. TREVOR,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay, Custom House, 23th August 1878.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (50) Fifty per share for the year ending 30th June 1878 will be PAID on and after SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, Rear Gate, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the register this day, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, August 22nd 1878.

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Cherry Ripe, by author of Comin' thro' the Rye	3	12
Andrews' India and her Neighbours	9	8
Young Muggrave, by Mrs. Oliphant	3	12
Round about France, by Grenville Murray	4	12
Baedeker's Guide to Lower Egypt	9	8
Hunter on Mechanical Dentistry	4	12
Stocks Catechism of the Company Drill	0	10
Ditto, Manual of Skirmishing	0	10
Soldiers' Pocket Guide to Shooting	3	8
All the Year Round, Vol. 20	3	8
Haskell's Engineering Field Work, New Edition	15	12
Taine's French Revolution, Vol. I	10	0
The Punjab and N. W. Frontier, by an old Punjabee	9	4
The Bulb Garden, by Sword	3	4
Beasley's Druggists' Receipt Book, New Edition	4	4
Shooting and Fishing Trips	5	0
Pascoe's Handbook to the Principal Professions	2	4
Wheaton's International Law, New Edition	17	8
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads, 2nd Series	5	12
Colonel J. T. Smith on Silver and Exchange	3	0
Hooker's Indian Flora, part 5	6	12
The People of Turkey : Twenty Years among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks and Armenians	13	4
Alcock's Art and Art Industries in Japan	9	8
Bouwick's Egyptian Belief and Modern Thought	6	12
Blake's Parsi Originals	3	12
Conder's Tent Work in Palestine, 2 vols	15	0
Speaker's Commentary, New Testament, V. 1	11	4
Fothergill's Antagonism of Therapeutic Agents	3	12
Mayer's Simple Experiments in Phenomena of Light	3	12
Friendship, by Onida, 3 vols	20	0
Archer's Punjab Campaign, 1848-9	5	0

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To pass the Accounts.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4th. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

And notice is further hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 20th August 1878.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m., to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions and to appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Company and to fix his or their remuneration.

1st. That the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2nd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign, transfer and make over unto a certain Limited Joint Stock Company intended shortly to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Five Lacs, divided into 1,000 Shares, of Rupees 500 each, all the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights, and credits of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, and to receive in consideration for such sale, assignment, and transfer as aforesaid 1,000 Shares of the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Rs. 500 each fully paid up, for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited, in proportion to the shares held by them, i. e. two shares of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, for every one Share of the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, held by them, and to assign over to the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, all the rights, title, and interest in the lands and premises at present held by the Alfred Mills Company, Limited. That such sale assignment as aforesaid be made subject to, and that all the terms thereof do provide for the payment by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all agreements, contracts, covenants and obligations, and for the payment and satisfaction by the said Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all just debts and liabilities of the said Alfred Mills Company, Limited.

3rd. That the Liquidator or Liquidators be and they are hereby empowered to do all acts and exercise all powers comprised in Sections 174 and 175 of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

And Notice is hereby further given, that the Draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Alfred Mills Company, Limited, where it can be inspected by the Shareholders at any time between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 20th August 1878.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of September 1878, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolutions which will be submitted to the Meeting :—

1. That the Albert Mills Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Company when appointed be authorised and empowered to sell, assign, and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and to be called the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, having a Capital of Rupees Ten Lacs, divided into forty thousand shares, of Rupees two hundred and fifty each. All the property, moveable and immoveable, and the business, good-will, assets, effects, rights and credits of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, except the uncalled capital thereof, and to receive as the consideration or as part of the consideration for such sale, transfer, and assignment as aforesaid sixteen hundred Shares fully paid up in the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, and such Shares to be distributed amongst the shareholders of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, so as in such a manner as that the holder of each and every share in the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, shall receive four shares fully paid up in the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, for each and every share held by him at the date of such sale in the said Albert Mills Company, Limited. That such sale, transfer, and assignment shall be made subject to, and shall provide for, the payment, discharge and performance of the said Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, of all the debts and liabilities, contracts, covenants and obligations of the said Albert Mills Company, Limited, and for the appointment of Messrs. Lalbhoy Dulputbhoy and Company, and their nominees and assigns from time to time, as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, for a period of 25 years from the date of the registration of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, upon the remuneration, terms, conditions, powers, and provisions contained in the Draft Agreement, of which inspection can be had at the Registered Office of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

3. That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay of either of the Liquidators, all or any of the powers which can or may be exercised by the Liquidators jointly, shall or may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay solely.

4. That the Liquidator or Liquidators so to be appointed do have all the powers given by Sections 174 and 175 of the said Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866.

5. To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators to wind up the Albert Mills Company, Limited, and to fix his or their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby further given, that the Draft of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Albert Manufacturing Company, Limited, is now lying at the Registered Office of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, where it can be inspected by the Shareholders at any time during business hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALBHAI DULPUTBHAI & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, August 21, 1878.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JUNE 1878.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls	each	4	4
Do. Double do. for Club use	„	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.		2	0

BATS.

All Cane	each	12	0
Treble do.	„	11	0
Double do.	„	10	0
Single do.	„	8	8
Double Whalebone	„	10	8
Single Do.	„	9	8
Match, best selected	„	7	0
Do. do. for practice	„	5	8
Presentation with silver plate	„	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.		4	8

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber	per pair	5 8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated	per pair	6 8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin		7 8
Do. Chamois Skin		6 8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules		7 0
Do. with do. do. and iron points		8 0
Do. Plain Ash		5 8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.	each	14 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards,	from	7 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen		1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from		2 8
Scoring Sheets	per dozen	3 0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition		0 12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets	Rs. 72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats	each	8 0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz.	Rs. 3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.		9 8

☞ Priced lists of Parlour and Outdoor Games and General Gymkhana Kit, may be had on application.

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malins.

		Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality		11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled		14	0
Do. Balls	per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings	per set	3	8
Fives Bats	each	1	8
Fives Balls	per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality		10	0
Do. Presses	Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from	Rs. 40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats	each	7 0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to		6 0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom	each	1 4
Do. India Rubber Balls	per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel		6 8
Lunging Pads, best		8 0
Jackets		12 0
Single Sticks	per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards	„	1 4
Buffalo do. do.	„	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin	per set of 4	9 0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4		6 8
Do. do. No. 5		7 0
Do. do. No. 6		8 0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to		3 0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.	per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do.	„	1 12
Do. do. Galvanized Iron do.	„	1 0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

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BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY;

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And a variety of other Goods. The stock is being increased by every Mail.

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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGIST

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST, 1878.

THERE is no improvement to report in the general state of business here; on the contrary, the past week has been, if possible, even quieter than its predecessors. Native holidays have checked the small demand for imports which previously existed, and our export trade remains in the same lifeless condition that has characterised it for some weeks past. Crop prospects are again much more favourable; we have had but little rain in Bombay during the past week, and the much wanted sunshine has made itself felt in most of the districts where it was most wanted. The incessant rains of July and the first half of this month will, it is feared, have ruined some of the grain crops, which it is now too late to resow, but reports of the Cotton crop are from all sides most encouraging, and much land that was originally sown with grain will now be cultivated for Cotton.

The London commercial telegrams received during the week have not reported any great changes in any of the leading branches of trade. Money is easier. Consols after advancing to £95⅛ are now quoted at £95, and French Rentes are at Fcs. 111¾. In the General Produce Markets Cocoanut Oil and Oil Seeds are dearer. Coffee and Wheat are firm at previous quotations; at the Colonial Wool Sales, which commenced on Monday, the competition was good at last sales prices. The Liverpool Cotton Market was very dull early in the week, but the demand has revived during the last two days, the market closing firm at 1-16d. per lb. advance in American descriptions. In Manchester the market keeps quiet but steady.

In our market cotton has been very quiet with little demand either for export or for local consumption. The enquiry for Piece Goods and Yarns has again been extremely small both for imported and local makes, and the mills here have already begun to feel the effects of the falling off in the demand for their manufactures by the decline which has lately taken place in the value of their Shares. Linseed, Rapeseed, and Wheat are all in rather better demand, but owing to short supplies the reported transactions have only been on a small scale. Money continues very easy. Sterling Exchange has fluctuated very slightly, closing steady at an advance of ¼ per cent. on our last quotations. Government Paper has been steady throughout. Shares weaker. Freights continue depressed and the tendency is still downwards; with an overpowering supply of steam tonnage available for the next few months and with no outlet for it in the East, owners will have to accept even lower rates than those now current or lay their steamers up.

At the usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India in London on Wednesday the usual sum of £300,000 was offered and all sold at as follows:—£252,000 to Calcutta and £48,000 to Bombay at an average rate of 1s. 7-87d. Tenders at 1s. 7¾d. on both places received 70 per cent. of the amounts applied for all in Bills. As compared with last week this shows an advance of about 1-32 per rupee on Calcutta but on Bombay the rate is unchanged.

MONEY.—The Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 17th instant is an exceptionally favourable one, showing an increase in the Cash Balance of 20½ Lacs and of Public and other Deposits of 17 Lacs, while there is a reduction of about 3 Lacs in Loans and Bills Discounted. These changes are all in favour of lower rates of discount. Money in the Bazaar continues very plentiful, and is likely to remain so with the present favourable crop prospects. No alteration, however, was made by the Directors of the Bank at their Weekly Board Meeting on Wednesday in their rates of interest and discount which remain at 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans on Government Securities, 5 per cent. on Demand Loans. The rate of discount on short dated Government Bills is 4 per cent. and on Mercantile Bills 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The past week has been an extremely quiet one as regards transactions in Sterling Exchange. The limited nature of exports has precluded the possibility of many Mercantile Bills being made, while the continued stagnation in the import trade accounts for the absence of any demand for Bank Paper. Business opened for the Mail at last week's closing rates, but on Monday some of the Banks were naming an advance of 1-32d. in their drawing rates, the amount of House Paper offering, however, was so small that they continued buyers on previous terms. On Tuesday an advance of 1-16d. per cz. in the value of Silver caused rates of Exchange here to harden somewhat. On Wednesday there was no change and on Thursday, when it was known that Council Bills had been allotted slightly above the rates generally looked for, an advance of 1-16d. per Rupee was established all round on last Mail day's quotations. In Calcutta the quotations for Bank Bills are the same as here, but House Paper is about 4-16d. per Rupee higher. Our closing quotations for the Mail are:—Bank Bills on demand on London 1s. 7 15-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 9-32d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8 15-32d. Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. s 5-16d.; 6 months' sight 1s. 8¾d. And on Paris the rate for 3 months' sight Mercantile Bills is Fcs. 2·13 and 6 months' sight Fcs. 2·15 per Rupee.

Bar Silver has remained steady in London throughout the week at 52¾d. to 52¼d. per oz., closing at the higher quotation.

On Calcutta to-day's rates for demand drafts are 100 1-16 to 100⅛ and for 60 days' sight 99⅛.

From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 9¾d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 3s. 2¾d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Rates have been steady throughout the week as about our last quotations. The business transacted in Paper, however, has not been large, very little disposition having been shown by speculators to operate. The closing quotations for the mail are:—Fours, Rs. 99½; Four-and-a-half, Rs. 97, Five-and-a-half, Rs. 103½; and New Four-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾.

SHARES.—The Market has been partially closed for two days during the week on account of Native holidays, but the tendency of almost all the Spinning and Weaving Companies Scrip has been downwards, and not much business has been reported. Alliance Shares have declined Rs. 25, Anglo-Indian Rs. 2, Colabas Rs. 10, Coorlas Rs. 10, Dhurrumseys Rs. 25, Fleming Rs. 50, Great Eastern Rs. 35, Hindustan Rs. 25, Jewraj Hathee Rs. 20, Khatau Rs. 10, Manchester and Bombay Rs. 6, Manockjee Petits Rs. 20, Moorarjees Rs. 20, Nurseys Rs. 10, Oriental Rs. 15, Prince of Wales Rs. 25, Soondercbas Rs. 40, Shalopore Rs. 15. An advance of Rs. 15 is reported in Sassoons and Rs. 5 in Alfreds. Bank Shares are all firmly held, and prices are generally rather dearer, Nationals especially are in good demand at Rs. 116 per share. A sale of G. I. P. Railway stock has been effected at the high rate of Rs. 300 per £20 share. In Land Companies Colabas are firm at Rs. 890 and Freres at Rs. 119 per share. In Miscellaneous Shares there are no particular changes to notice.

The Market for Piece Goods throughout the week has been depressed, owing partly to the interruption of Native holidays and partly to the uncertainty which still exists respecting the outturn of the growing crops. Food grains are advancing in price day by day in this Market, and this of itself is sufficient to check any demand for manufactured goods. Dealers here hold considerable stocks which they have bought in anticipation of a good enquiry from up-country, but in this they have been hitherto disappointed. For Local Made Goods the demand has also ceased, but the Mills are fairly well employed in carrying out old contracts. No sales have been reported during the week of local manufactures, and in imported Goods the transactions in Grey Goods have been very moderate. For Bleached Goods there has been rather more enquiry.

TWIST.—The Market is unchanged in price, but although their has been little improvement in the demand for imported Twist moderate sales have been effected in Local Spinnings on the basis of 6¾ Annas per lb. for 20's Mule. Sales are checked as in the case of Piece Goods by the continued absence of any up-country demand.

METALS.—*Copper.*—Owing to a total absence of demand prices have given way As. 8 to Re. 1 per cwt., but even at this reduction few buyers come forward. In *Yellow Metal* no business has been reported during the week but, values of both Breziers and Sheathing are unchanged. *Iron* is dull at previous quotations.

COALS are in rather better demand, and sales have been reported during the week of 500 tons of Higginson's Welsh Hartley to arrive at Rs. 19½ per ton. 500 tons Davison's West Hartley to arrive per "Goshawk" at Rs. 20½ per ton, and 500 tons Davison's West Hartley, June sailing, via Cape, at Rs. 21 per ton.

COTTON.—The Liverpool telegrams continued to report dull markets early in the week, but latterly the demand has somewhat improved without, however, any alteration in price in Surat descriptions, which are the same as on last mail day. Our market has been very stagnant; the demand for export has been on the smallest possible scale, whilst that for local consumption has been considerably less than last week, as owing to the unfavourable tenor of Home advices, Millowners here have only bought to supply immediate requirements in anticipation of being able to buy cheaper hereafter. Dealers are in consequence more ready to meet the market, but their stocks are so small, and the quality for the most part so undesirable that the decline of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, to which they are willing to submit, has not brought out many buyers, and unless there is a decided spurt in the Home markets in the interim, it seems probable that the present dulness will continue here until the termination of the rains. The reported sales during the week only amount to about 1,500 bales, of which about 500 bales are for export.

The Receipts from up-country during the week amount to 2,750 bales against 2,188 bales last week. The total since the 1st September now amounts to 961,344 against 1,134,154 bales at the same time last year.

The *Clearances for Sea* since last mail left amount to 11,229 bales, making a total of 674,204 bales since 1st January as against 795,555 bales up to the same date last season.

NEW CROP.—Accounts from Broach are much more favourable; a few days of sunshine have worked wonders, and we now hear that where the crop has been injured the ground is being resown and that there is still every prospect of a good outturn, provided the weather continues favourable. From the Domoo wuttee and Dholleera districts accounts are very encouraging, and in the Deccan, although the rainfall has been excessive hitherto, hopes are still entertained that no permanent damage has been done.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

New, Full-pressed—	₹ Candy	C. & F.
Comrawuttee Good	... Rs. 213 =	5½d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	... „ 205 =	5¼d.
Do. Good Fair	... „ 201 =	5 3-16d.
Do. Fully Fair	... „ 195 =	5 1-16d.
Dhollera Good Fair	... „ 202 =	5 3-16d.
Do. Fully Fair	... „ 196 =	5 1-16d.
S. Dharwar Good	... „ 215 =	5 3-16d.
Compta Good Fair	... „ 195 =	5 1-16d.

SEEDS.—Linseed, owing to more favourable accounts from the Home markets, has been in rather more demand, and rates here have consequently advanced about 1 Anna per cwt. The business transacted, however, has not been large, as available supplies are so small. We quote Rs. 6-13 to 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is still very scarce, and purchases consequently are quite of a retail character; the price of Yellow Guzerat is maintained at Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 per cwt.

WHEAT is firmer owing to the reported damage done to the Food Crops by excessive rains; local stocks are still so small that there is next to nothing doing for export. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 37; Hard Red, Rs. 35 to Rs. 36 per candy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE ship STOCKBRIDGE, 1,499 tons, Captain G. Laing, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 570 cwts horns, 750 cwts coir yarn, 8,408 cwts myrabolams, 14,902 cwts rice, 22 corges hides, 25 corges skins, 3,589 bales cotton, 33 bales wool, and many other packages sundry goods.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Vixen (s)	Wilson	Liverpool, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
22	Modern.....	Stewart	Moulmein.

The ship Stockbridge, Laing, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
18 Ava (s) ..... Dickinson.....Bombay, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 18.—Steamers Rachis, Madras, Mecca, and Venice. Barque Dumbartonshire.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ava—Major H Jarrett, Mr B Phelan, Mr D Logan, Mr C Judson, and 12 deck.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—14 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—500 faggots steel, Khimajee Jewa; 17 casks ba ss palmine, W Watson and Co; 15 casks colors, Hugh D Fisher and Co.

Lord Islington s—20 cases colors and 4 cases varnish, Tyebally Surafally and Co; 3 cases glassware, Jaffer Sullaman and Co.

Henry Blockow s—149 cases claret and 1 case moselle, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Bernina s—354 cases kerosine oil, Peel Cassels and Co.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Venetia s—3 casks sherry wine, W Watson and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—20 cases papers, Knoop and Co; 13 bundles bottle corks, A C Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, D P Satha and Co; 50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Ballimalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker. 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Cornett s—40 bales wool, Jainaram Sitaram; 20 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 20 bales wool, Nicholdas Thackersas; 60 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass; 47 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 51 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedas; 60 bales wool, Shamjee Verjee.

Branksome Hall s—175 cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dharumsey; 500 bags rice, Ebjee Oomersee; 15 bales rags and 103 bales wool, Hurjeevan Visundjee; 4,000 bags rice, Visram Ebram and Co; 400 bales cotton and 799½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—1,0044 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 6 cwts coir yarn, Spitter and Co; 109 cwts gum, Dhurmsey Veljee; 4½ cwts E teeth, Framjee Burjorjee; 5 cwts E teeth, Allarakhiabhoy Sazon; 9 bales hides, Mahamed Jumail; 15 b les hides, Hassum Oomer; 11 bales skins, Cader Meers Abdool Cader A and Co; 2½ cwts E teeth, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 4 cwts E teeth, Sullaman Noor Mahamed; 44 cwts gum and 17 cases mother of pearl shells, Dhurmsey Veljee; 110 cases mother of pearl shells, Dawoodbhoy Hasam.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—2,069 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—44 rolls coir matting, Spitteler and Co; 50 casks castor oil, C Grondona.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara s—2 cases shawls, Jugunath Heeralall; 8 cwts cloves, Cayamally Tyebally Sons.

Bangalore s—20½ cwts indigo, and bundles of carpets, Hajee NoorMahamed Yorkmuddy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—50 bales cotton, W I egert and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 21st August, 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·754
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·926
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =1)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·8
Minimum ..... do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·7
General Direction of Wind ...S, SSE, S, SSE, S, WSW, WNW, W, SW, SSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	302
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during the month	15·79
„ year	54·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd Aug...	0·05

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 23.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Admiralty Suits.

1-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Khatao and others vs The British Steamer Zante &c—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
2-77—Fletcher and S—Moorarjee Tooleeyass and others vs The British Steamer Zante &c—Jefferson and P.
3-77—Fletcher and S—Sewjee Ramjee and another vs The British Steamer Zanti &c—Jefferson and P.
4-77—Fletcher and S—Nursey Khatao and another vs The British Steamer Zanti &c—Jefferson and P.
5-77—Fletcher and S—Moorarjee Tooleeydas and another vs The Steamer Zanti &c—Jefferson and P.

Long Causes.

84-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersee Dewjee—Balkrishna and B.
57-78—Rimington, H & C—Bai Mamoobai vs Dossa Moorarjee and others—Shapoorjee and T.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Long Causes.

81-78—Rimington,' H and C—N M Pandey vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
194-78—Tyabjee and S—Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey vs N M Pandey —Rimington, H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Long Causes.

107-78—Muljee and B—N Ludha and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn C and L.
132-78—Jefferson and P—Chubildass Lullookbhoy vs Hajee Ally Mahomed, Hajee A—Chalk and W.
414-77—Shapurjee and T—William Loudon, vs Nusserwanjee Merwanjee P and others—Crawford and B.
592-74—Mr Fletcher—Ababoucor Beg Mahomed vs Cooverjee Pragjee and others—Lynch and C.
249-78—Prescot and Winter—Saruswatibai and another vs Navarbai and another—Crawford and B.
325-78—In person—Rumond Bharmull vs Waljee Damjee.
351-78—Culgie, L and O—C H B Forbes and others vs Tullockchund Manockchund—Rimington, H and C.
352-78—Cuigie, L and O—C H B Forbes vs N B Marshall—Rimington, Hand C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Morris, Lieut, 51st Foot, on leave, from Peshawar.
Manderson, Major, R E, on leave from Dalhousie.

AUGUST 21.

Couchman, Col Staff Corps, on furlough, from Mangalore.
Kennett, Col, 51st Lt Infantry, on leave, from Subathu.

AUGUST 22.

Herbert, Lieut, 7th Lancers, on leave, from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Brohon, Capt, 17th Bengal N I, to rejoin, to Morar.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 22.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1878.

The undermentioned Officers are detailed for duty with the Expeditionary Force now serving at Cyprus, and will proceed to join by the earliest opportunity, reporting themselves on arrival to Deputy Surgeon General Beatty:—Surgeons A W F Street and E Tully.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified:—Col A P Chamberlain, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £375-3, 18th August.

Colonel E L'Estrange, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £328-16, 23rd August.

Consequent on the death of Lieut-Colonel R T Clarke, Assistant Commissary General, First Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Department are ordered, to have effect from the 29th July 1878:—

Major J B Fenwick, Assistant Commissary General, Second Class (on furlough), to be Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieut-Colonel A Phelps, Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Actine Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Major E S Ostrehan, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieut-Colonel R H M VanHeythuysen, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Lieut Colonel A M Shewell, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain W B Seton, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, continuing to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain E S Walcott, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain T Teed, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Second Class.

Major J M Boyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieut H C K Lucas, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Third Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Lieut S L P Reilly to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Third Class, to fill present vacancy, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Captain J H L Fegan, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, to be Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of departure in September next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut-Colonel F S Iredell, Bombay Infantry, 2nd in Command, 16th N I.

Major H W Stockley is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Gun Carriage Factory until further orders.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in October next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut E Balfe, Staff Corps, Quarter-Master, 12th Regt N I.

The services of Surgeon-Major M M Mackenzie, Bombay Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in October next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut E Balfe, Staff Corps, Quarter-Master, 12th Regt N I.

The services of Surgeon-Major M M Mackenzie, Bombay Medical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Surgeon-Major R Hughes, two months, P A Major J B Fenwick, S C, six months, M C, Lieut E V P Montieth, S C, two months, M C.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1878.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Wilson Bell to be a Trustee of the Port of Bombay during the temporary absence of Mr G A Barnett.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages is hereby given to the Rev D Mackichan, B D, Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay.

The Rev G Gothard, B A, is allowed twelve months' furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, from the 22nd August.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1878.

Major J W Watson, Acting President of the Rajasthanik Court in Kaityaar, is confirmed in that appointment from the date of Colonel S C Law's retirement.

Messrs J B Peile and F D Melvill respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Commissioner in Sind in the forenoon of the 8th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has granted one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave of absence, from the 12th instant, to Mr J W Orr, Prothonotary, and Registrar Testamentary, Intestate and Admiralty Jurisdictions, High Court.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment by the Hon the Chief Justice of Mr G H Farran, M A, to act as Prothonotary, and Registrar Testamentary, Intestate and Admiralty Jurisdictions, High Court, during the absence of Mr. Orr, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Selby, Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic, Deccan College, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Department, with effect from the 12th ultimo, the date of his passing in the Marathi language.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W B Whiteford, R E, Officiating Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Kaladgi, is appointed a member of the District Local Fund Committee in that Collectorate.

Mr H A Acworth, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr G K Batham to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, Southern Division, with effect from the 5th instant, taking rank immediately after Mr T B Fry.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, on leave, on privilege leave for three months from 2nd proximo, of Mr A C Trevor, Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P D, or until further orders:—

Mr H L Wright to act as Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P D.

Mr W H Payne to act as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Second Class.

Mr Shapurjee Jamasjee Bhaunagri to act as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Third Class.

Mr Jehangir Dosabhoy Framjee to act as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Fourth Class.

The services of Surgeon-Major M M Mackenzie are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr T Hart-Davies to act as Assistant Commissary in Sind and Branch Inspector General of Registrars in Sind during the absence of Mr W Lee-Warner, on until further orders.

Mr C E S Steele, Deputy Collector of Shahbandar, is allowed furlough to England for four months.

During the temporary deputation to Simla of Mr C B Pritchard, Mr W G Pedder to act as Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, and Reporter General of External Commerce. Mr Pedder will continue to perform his special duties in connection with the License Tax.

Mr C E Frost, Acting Second Assistant Collector, Surat, has been transferred to do duty at Nasik.

Mr T Hart-Davies, C S, having returned to the Presidency on the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of his furlough for one year granted to him from 17th August 1877, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ratanji Rastamji Dadina, L M and S, is appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Third Grade.

Surgeon-Major H V Carter, M D, has been appointed substantive port-surgeon, First Physician of Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital from the 4th April last, vice Dr Cook.

Mr F G Selby, Professor Deccan College, Poona, and Miss Morris, Assistant Mistress Poona Female Normal school, passed an examination in the Marathi language on the 23rd ultimo.

Surgeon E Colson to act as Civil Surgeon at Ahmednagar during the absence of Surgeon-Major H T Dann.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....28th, 10h., 50·9 m., a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 23	.....	5 45	6 21	7 19 m 6 0 a	0 50 m .....
Sat. 24	St. Bartholomew.	5 45	6 20	8 33 m 7 52 a	1 31 m 2 28 a
Sun. 25	10th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 19	9 31 m 9 7 a	2 25 m 3 33 m
Mon. 26	.....	5 45	6 19	10 8 m 10 8 a	3 26 m 4 15 a
Tues. 27	English Mail expected.	5 46	6 18	10 43 m 10 51 a	4 16 a 4 56 a
Wed. 28	.....	5 46	6 17	11 22 m 11 36 a	5 1 m 5 34 a
Th. 29	.....	5 46	6 16	11 55 m ...	5 42 m 6 10 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BADDELEY—August 17th, at Salem, the wife of Lieut W L G. Baddeley, R.E., of a son (still-born).
JORDAN—August 17th, at Rai Bareli, the wife of Mr. J. C. W. Jordan, Head Clerk Rai Bareli Deputy Commissioner's Office, of a daughter.
PHILLIPS—August 18th, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Phillips, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a son.

AUGUST 22.

DEATHS.

GIBBONS—August 17th, at Calcutta, William Gibbons, Esq. of R. Scott Thomsen and Co., aged 48 years.
MAYER—August 17th, at Calcutta, Edward Adolphus Fenwick Mayer, late District Engineer of Malda, aged 48 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1878.

THERE is evidently a hitch in the Government of India's arrangements to send Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission to Cabul to confer with the Ameer. Shere Ali's favourite son, Abdoola Jan, is reported to have died on the 17th inst., and the matter is considered to be so serious by the Government of India that the departure of the Mission is to be temporarily suspended. If it is the case that Abdoola Jan is really dead, the circumstance is serious certainly; but instead of being a reason for the Government of India stopping the Mission, it ought to be a reason for sending it on to the capital of Afghanistan with the greatest possible haste. If Abdoola Jan had not died at this inopportune moment, the immediate despatch of Sir Neville Chamberlain would have been desirable; but such political combinations will probably now occur in Cabul that it is more than ever necessary that the Government of India should not lose a single day in endeavouring to counteract the effects of Russian diplomacy in its new sphere of action. Shere Ali is of course very much to be sympathised with, as most bereaved parents generally are; but when the imperial interests of England are endangered, the Government of India should put sentimental considerations into its pocket and proceed vigorously with a policy that may counteract the danger. If the Government of India desires to show exceptional consideration for Shere Ali's feelings, it can effect all that courtesy requires by sending a letter of condolence along with the Mission; and presuming that the story of the death of the heir-apparent is true, and that the real reason for postponing the departure of the Mission is not that Shere Ali has declined to receive it on any terms, we suggest that the plan of sending such a letter is the one that ought to be adopted, because it is mere folly to keep the mission idle in Peshawur after it is ready to start. Cabul has been for years a caldron of intrigues among the Afghan chiefs themselves. Fathers fighting against sons; governors throwing off allegiance to the Ameer, and Shere Ali sending armies to the disaffected provinces—have been some of the more prominent characteristics of the political state of affairs in Afghanistan. But there was one intrigue or quarrel which cast all the others into the shade, and the Government of India must be well aware that it is from one of the parties in this prominent dispute that the greatest danger to English interests is likely to arise consequent on the death of Abdoola Jan. We refer to the quarrel which occurred several years ago between Shere Ali and his son Yakoob Khan—a quarrel which, though now patched up, at the time nearly cost Yakoob Khan his life as it certainly cost him the Governorship of Herat.

Yakoob Khan, a hot-tempered young Afghan, and a man possessed of much determination and warlike ardour, was Shere Ali's eldest son, and as such was for years regarded by the inhabitants of the kingdom as the heir-apparent to the throne. The fact, too, that it was he who, with an army from Herat, restored the fallen fortunes of the Ameer and enabled him to regain the throne when his condition seemed wellnigh desperate, made Yakoob's claim to succeed Shere Ali paramount. But the Ameer in his old age grew amorous, and casting his eyes favourably on a young woman he married her, and of all his wives she became his favourite. From this union, a son was the result. Abdoola Jan was the name by which the child was known. Yakoob Khan had at first no reason to look upon this addition to the population of the world with aversion; but in the course of time he had. Shere Ali's new wife acquired day by day more influence over him; he descended into such a state of helplessness before her that he could refuse her nothing she cared to ask for. What more natural than that she should use this influence in order to exalt the fortunes of her offspring? Would she not gain a triumph over the other inmates of the zenana if her child, late born as it was, were exalted over the children of all the others? She abused Yakoob Khan to the Ameer and praised Abdoola Jan, and at last the devoted old man resolved, and conspicuously announced, that Abdoola Jan and no other should be the heir to the throne of Cabul. Everybody was surprised with the exception, perhaps, of the young wife. Protest after protest was made in favour of the soldierly Yakoob; but the Ameer was obdurate, and so the inhabitants of Cabul had to reconcile themselves in the best way they could to the Ameer's singular whim. Yakoob Khan, however, was not the man to submit tamely to the grave indignity which his father had cast upon him. So he raised the standard of revolt in the territory of Herat. His forces were joined by those of several powerful relatives, and altogether there was a formidable enemy for Shere Ali to encounter. It is impossible to know what the result of the fighting between the forces of the Ameer and his son would have been, for Yakoob Khan was treacherously entrapped and placed in the power of his father. The Ameer, by conciliatory letters, had induced him to leave Herat and proceed to Cabul. Yakoob fully expected that his father had seen the folly of making Abdoola Jan his heir; but he was greatly disappointed when Shere Ali had him seized whenever he entered Cabul. It was feared that the vindictive Ameer would kill his son, and among others the Government of India exerted itself with all the influence it could command at Cabul to have the life of the rebel spared. The appeals made to the Ameer were successful, but Yakoob was kept a close prisoner, and from time to time rumours spread that he had been murdered—a circumstance at which no one probably would have been surprised, although such a deed, in such a cause, would probably have raised dangerous rebellions throughout Afghanistan. Shere Ali knew this well enough, and made no attempt upon his son's life. In the course of time, Yakoob apparently expressed contrition for what he had done, and accepted the position that Abdoola Jan should be the heir-apparent to the throne with the best grace he could. This brought about a kind of reconciliation between father and son, and last year it was stated that Yakoob had been sent to Balkh as Governor. There is no reason to believe, now that Abdoola Jan is out of the way, that a complete reconciliation between the Ameer and Yakoob Khan will not take place, and Yakoob will once more be declared the heir-apparent to the throne. It may be imagined that if all this does take place, it will be so much the better for Afghanistan because it will heal up at least one bitter feud and secure the peace of the country, as, in the event of the death of Shere Ali—a probable enough contingency seeing that he is now an old man—Yakoob Khan, a soldier accustomed to battle, would be able to enter upon his career of sovereignty unchallenged, whereas the ascent to the throne of Cabul by a child like Abdoola Jan would have been the signal for new disruptions and contests for supremacy. All this may be true enough; but there is one element in the case which affects the Government of India's foreign policy at the present moment, and that is that Yakoob Khan is a bitter enemy of the English. His feelings may have been changed on that subject by the efforts which the Government of India made to induce Shere Ali to spare his life; but, on the other hand, there is reason to suppose that during his stay in Balkh, which is the province most contiguous to the territorial acquisitions made by Russia in Central Asia, he had frequent consultations with Russian agents. General Abramoff's Mission could not have entered Cabul unless the Governor of Balkh had consented, after previous arrangements, to allow the Russians and their escort of Cossacks to pass onwards. With these explanations, the danger of delaying the despatch of Sir Neville Chamberlain's

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

UNSETTLED FEELING IN ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

LONDON, AUGUST 22, 4-56 P.M.

The Bosnian question is exciting great anxiety. The opponents of the Government are pointing to this and to affairs in Central Asia, and they ask where is the promised durable peace?

THE RUSSIAN EXPEDITION SAID TO BE COUNTERMANDED.

La Nord asserts that the Russian Expedition to Central Asia is countermanded.

THE TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS.

SURAT, AUGUST 22.

Mr. Pollen gave his decision to-day refusing the application for bail at the present stage of the proceedings. His reasons were, that the main charge is abetment of grievous hurt to public servants, which is a non-bailable offence, and his Honour holds that securing their presence at the trial is not the sole object of detaining accused persons in non-bailable cases, there being not only the probability of their absconding, but the nature of the offence and the apparent strength or weakness of the case should be considered. If sufficient grounds had existed for granting it, his Honour thought the accused would not have postponed their application till the present trial. A Borah witness examined for the prosecution to-day said that four attempts had been made to bribe him, but he had not before mentioned a word about it to anybody, and could not point out or name the parties who, he alleged, had attempted to suborn him. A Hindoo witness retracted the whole of his statement before the Magistrate, saying he had been compelled by the Police to swear to it. Public interest in the trial increases.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON BATOUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 21.

Dervish Pasha has notified to the inhabitants of Batoum that the Russians will occupy the town on the 27th instant, and that Turkish vessels will arrive for the purpose of transporting those who intend emigrating from the place.

MR. CROSS AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Mr. Cross, Secretary of State for the Home Department, made a speech yesterday at Liverpool, and after giving a hopeful forecast of the political situation said, that the great duty of the Government now would be to reduce expenditure to a large extent.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUG. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nizam, with the outward English Mails of the 9th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera 5¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.... 1 7 ⅛

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 80¼

4½ per cent. do. 85

5½ per cent. do. 85¼

3 per cent. Consols for Account 95

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 111¾

Bar Silver ..... 52⅜ to ½

Arrivals.—Helen Scott and John Howard.

THE FORESHORE QUESTION.

GOVERNMENT having referred to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Secretary of State's scheme for the creation of a Port Trust combining representatives of the Government estate and of holders of bonds representing the properties now belonging to private owners, the Chamber has, we understand, condemned the scheme as impracticable, and advised Government to buy the private foreshore properties right out even at the prices asked by the owners, and to pay the money in stock which should be guaranteed a fixed rate of interest of 4½ per cent.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY FROM DHARWAR TO GOA.

It has been generally supposed that, as the negotiations between the Indian and Portuguese Governments regarding the construction of a railway from Murmuguam, the port of Goa, to Dharwar, fell through last year, nothing more would be heard of the project. We understand, however, that the Secretary of State for India has now been prevailed upon by the Portuguese Government to give his sanction to the scheme, and that the projector, Major Campbell, is busily engaged in trying to raise capital in London for making the line. We doubt if his efforts will be successful. Probably their ultimate effect will be to hasten the construction of the rival Carwar railway, which runs through British territory, and which Sir Richard Temple is known to have warmly recommended on that account as preferable to the Goa line.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 22.

CANNANORE, 5-25 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer max. 86; min. 72; W. B. 79; barometer 29.72.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather showery; wind W. 6; thermometer 78; barometer 29·818. Fall of rain 1 inch 44 cents.

MANGALORE, 21st, 4 6 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.E. S.W.

TUTICORIN, 4.30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind strong S.W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W. light; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 9 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Byculla.
	In. cnt.	In. cnt.	In. cnt.
Previously registered...	83 85	93 22	91 38
August 21 Wednesday.....	0 15	.....	.....
22 Thursday.....	.....	0 23	0 26
Total.....	84 0	93 45	91 64
Fall up to 21st August 1877 ...	49 12	.....	.....
" " 22nd " " ...	.....	38 74	45 26

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE total fall of rain at Bhuj up to the 5th August amounts to 26 inches 12 cents.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, AUG. 22, 11-22 A.M.

Mail Steamer Malwa from Suez arrived.

THE case against the native editors of Surat and others, which opened on the 19th inst., was continued on the 20th before Mr. Pollen at the Surat Adawlut. On the first day only one witness was examined, and on the second two were called. The cross-examination of the latter of the two witnesses was not finished when the court adjourned until Thursday the 22nd inst., Wednesday having been a native holiday. The evidence of none of the three witnesses called for the prosecution appeared to be materially shaken in cross-examination.

THE trial of Samuel Goltchman, late Station Master at Delhi, was concluded on the 18th inst. The accused was found guilty on the first charge of misappropriation only, and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment, two former convictions being proved against him.

THE *Pioneer*—There is little or no doubt about it that Sirdar Sherdil Khan Shagassi, the Afghan Governor of Balkh, whose death was announced in our paper of the 27th ultimo, fell a victim to poison. He had, as we mentioned at the time, always been regarded as a stanch friend and trusty servant of the Amir, but this failed to save him the moment he fell under a shadow of suspicion of intriguing with the Russians. Of course the poor man's property was confiscated by the State. Trustworthy accounts represent the Amir as becoming more and more the slave of a savage and ungovernable temper, and liable, whilst under its influence, to sacrifice the lives of his subjects on the faintest pretext.

THE tribes on our North-West Frontier, though naturally manifesting a keen interest in the events attendant upon the arrival of a Russian Embassy at Cabul, are altogether friendly and orderly in their demeanour. To this may be added, that the Khyberees seem indisposed to place any difficulties in the way of the passage of Sir Neville Chamberlain's party through their pass.

THE Court Martial on Major Lane, of the Madras Staff Corps, lately assembled at Kamptee, has found him guilty of appropriating certain monies, the property of the public rooms at that station, and has sentenced him to be cashiered. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence.

THE *Englishman*—The Government of India has doubtless good reasons for believing that affairs of State of other than a commercial character have been mooted between the Russian Envoy and the Cabul darbar. But however this may be, it is absolutely essential that it should know the truth. The independence of Cabul will be respected by the British Government as long as the ruler of Cabul himself respects it. On the other hand, the British Government cannot allow Cabul to be dependent on any Power but itself. Nor can we, in any relations with Cabul, whether political or commercial, accept any other position than that of the most favoured nation. We could not, for instance, allow the Amir to refuse to receive a British mission, while he receives a Russian mission. Still less could we let him refuse to permit a British representative to reside permanently at Cabul, while he allowed a Russian representative to reside there. The Government of India has asked the Amir to receive the mission; but we can hardly suppose that the intention of despatching one would have been announced before the receipt of a reply to this request, if it were the intention of the Government to accept a refusal.

THE *Saturday Review*—The present Government, and especially the present Viceroy, have done much to check the interest of Englishmen in India. They have introduced the reign of medals, pageants, decorations, bombastic speeches, eccentric acts of tenderness for the natives, and still more eccentric acts of hostile suspicion towards the natives. The calm, sober, strong reign of common sense, modest industry, and a firm grip of authority which used to prevail, has been replaced by sensationalism. Englishmen who dislike sensationalism in government naturally turn away from a country which it has been allowed to invade. Fortunately Lord Cranbrook is the least sensational of men, and so far as he can control the new currents of ideas and habits, he will be sure to do so. But he will probably have the mortification of finding that he cannot do all he might wish. Lord Salisbury, although, perhaps, too indulgent to a style of government which was not at all in his own vein, interfered occasionally with a strong hand to check the impetuosity of the Viceroy; but he could not do more than check it, and at the very end of his term of office the local Government passed the astonishing Act which has been lately the topic of a debate in the House of Commons.

THE *Englishman*—In connection with the late unfortunate mistake in the administration of chloride of zinc to the men of the 5th Bengal Cavalry instead of lime-juice, we are assured that all the disinfecting fluids, of which three varieties were shipped, and which were intended to be used up entirely on board, were packed before lime-juice was called for by the Medical Department, and the cases were marked outside in black stencilled letters "D. Fluid." Only the Burnet's disinfecting fluid was in bottles of the same shape as those afterwards used for lime-juice, and the latter were all packed in cases marked in large stencilled letters, "Lime-juice." This was the way in which these several articles were shipped; and any mixture of bottles that subsequently took place must have occurred either on boardship or at Malta. We cannot, however, consider that these facts exonerate the Bombay authorities. Most unquestionably the bottles themselves should have been labelled before they were packed. It was not sufficient to mark the cases. A variety of accidents—such, for instance, as the smashing of the cases—might at any time have destroyed the only means there was of distinguishing between the contents of the bottles, without opening them, and thus lead to their getting mixed together. No careful man would put up poison in an ordinary bottle without any mark to indicate its nature, even where there was no risk of its getting muddled with other similar bottles. So to put up poison where it was likely to be much knocked and shifted about, in the course of carriage and distribution, was, to our thinking, carelessness of the most gross and culpable character.

AN amusing incident occurred in the Cochin Subordinate Court the other day. A debtor who had hitherto evaded arrest under warrant, appeared in the Court as a witness in a case against him, dressed in grand style, with a splendid watch and chain. The pleader for plaintiff quietly availed himself of the opportunity to apply for attachment of the ornaments, which was granted; and to the surprise of the judgment debtor he was asked by the Court Amin to lay the watch and chain on the table, which was accordingly done.

THE INDIAN LAW MAGAZINE.*

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the first number of this the first legal journal which has been produced in Bombay. The magazine consists of forty quarto pages, printed throughout in good legible type, and with an accuracy and care such as the fugitive publications of Indian publishers seldom exhibit. Nor are the contents less worthy of commendation than the manner in which they are given. The first article is a thoughtful essay upon the subject of famine legislation, in which the writer recalls the conditions which affected the Irish peasantry during the famine which made such havoc in that country in the years 1846-7. Pointing out what English legislation has done to prevent the recurrence of this dread calamity in Ireland, the writer proceeds to draw from the facts given inferences as to the course which the Government should pursue in India, with a like object. Although we do not altogether agree with the author of this article, we have no doubt but that the remaining portions of it, which is to be given in the next number of the magazine, will be well worth the trouble of perusing, though we would fain caution the writer from accepting the fallacious theory towards which he seems to be drifting—that any Acts of the legislature, however good in themselves, can raise the status of the ryot without his vigorous co-operation.

Among the other contents of the magazine we find a "Digest of the Indian Law Reports," compiled in a manner which renders them easily accessible for reference, and these, together with the selected cases from the various courts and the "Short Notes of English cases" must prove extremely useful not merely to the law student, but to the professional man in the course of his daily practice. In no business or profession does the maxim "knowledge is power" prove itself more unquestionably than in that of the law, and in undertaking to put before its readers from time to time brief records of unreported cases, the Indian Law Magazine will undoubtedly do much to facilitate the acquisition of that knowledge of those delicate "points of law," or "practice," which a skilful pleader knows so well how to turn to the advantage of his client. The article on the promulgation of the Mann laws will be read with interest by all, as will the "Varieties" with which the present number of the magazine concludes.

We wish the proprietors and publishers of this journal a full tide of success, and we cordially commend this their first number to the consideration of the legal fraternity in Bombay; the fact that the subscription has been fixed at a moderate rate will, we are sure, not be viewed in the light of a drawback.

* Bombay: Messrs. Gopal Narayen and Co., Kalbadevie.

A NEW FIELD FOR MR. PUNDIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While passing Rampart Row near Rose and Co.'s shop this morning, my attention was called to a signboard hung to a tree, "Petition Writer." It struck me at the time as rather a good stroke of business on the part of the enterprising writer, but how about Mr. Pundit,—will he overlook this portion of the trade of Bombay, especially when business is so bad in this line? I doubt if Mr. Pundit will be satisfied with even Rs. 200 from this petition writer, who dares to assist the poor in bothering him with petitions instead of allowing them to submit quietly to the

Aug. 22. TORTURE.

INFANTICIDE.—At the last Sessions held at Kurnool, a woman of the Boya caste, named Nagamma, was tried for the murder of her child. It appeared that the prisoner has lived with the first witness for five years, and lately, owing to incessant quarrels, she left his protection, and went to seek her own living, taking with her her son, a boy four years old. On the same day she was seen with the child near a well; and on her returning without the child, and accounting for its absence in an unsatisfactory way, the father of the deceased searched the well and found the corpse floating in it. Prisoner, who was present when the body was found, confessed that she threw the child in, and stated that she was driven to the deed from want and misery. She went with her child, she stated, to collect wild seeds, to appease their hunger; but, not finding any, and the cries of the child becoming unbearable, she resolved to kill him. At the trial, however, the prisoner denied having killed her child. The Court convicted her of murder; but considering that the motive for the offence was want of means to provide food for the child, sentenced her to transportation for life.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. BOKHARA, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the Europe mails, and the following additional passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Beaumont	Mr T J Riedy
Mrs Prendergast	Mr & Mrs Hay
Mrs Dunlop & 3 infants	Rev G Gothard
Mr G G O'Y Ray	Mr James Garland
Rev M Parker	Mr & Mrs Roy
Mr E C Morris	Major Manderson
Lt E Lloyd	" A G Owen.
Mr A R Porter	

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir Richard Garth	Col & Mrs Couchman & child
Dr & Mrs Wisham	Mr Algar
Mr H Groves	

FOR VENICE.

Mr E L Strange	Major Carnegie
Mrs Blackburn	Major T W Garland
Dr & Mrs Leitner	Capt Kennett.

FOR GIBRALTAR—Mr T V A Castro
FOR PORT SAID—Surgeon A W Sturt.
FOR ADEN—E Elton.

APPEAL IN THE PARSEE BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

THE Chief Justice (Sir Michael Westropp) and Sir Charles Sargent sat at the High Court yesterday to hear the appeal in the case of Goolbai v. Manekjee Limjee Manekjee, against the decision of Mr. Justice Bayley of the 7th March last, awarding Rs. 3,000 damages to the plaintiff for breach of promise of marriage, and ordering taxed costs of the suit as between attorney and client to be paid by the defendant.

Mr. Inverarity and Jardine were counsel for the appellant, and the Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) and Mr. Macpherson represented the respondent.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the learned Judge in the Court below had arrived at a wrong conclusion as to the promise of marriage, and also as to the portion of the defence which consisted of a plea that the plaintiff's right, if any, had been forfeited by her unchaste conduct. He further submitted that in any event, the damages awarded were too heavy, having regard to the circumstances of the parties in the case, and that this was not a case in which the defendant ought to have been ordered to pay the costs as between attorney and client. When he came to read the evidence, the learned counsel added, he should submit that the balance preponderated in favour of his client to a considerable extent. Mr. Justice Bayley had said he had not the slightest doubt in the matter, and that all the witnesses for the defence, without exception, had committed perjury; but the learned counsel thought when the whole of the evidence had been considered by this Court, even if the Court could not say—which he submitted it could—that the evidence strongly preponderated in favour of the defendant, it would at least say that there was very strong reason for doubting whether the plaintiff's story is a true one or not. The appellant was entirely dependent on his parents; they had Rs. 98 a month, and he had a reversionary interest in one-fourth of that sum. The salient points in the case which the learned counsel had to put before the Court were four in number. The first was that at the time when the respondent was said to have been seduced by the appellant at his parents' house, she was not there, and there was no evidence to show that she was there at all. The next point had reference to the proceedings in the Police Court, which were settled by the payment of Rs. 1,500 to Goolbai, in addition to Rs. 300 for her solicitor's costs. The complaint was withdrawn, and Goolbai apologised through her solicitor's letter for having brought the charge against the defendant, thanked him for allowing her to withdraw the summons without paying his costs, and promised never to bring a similar charge against him. The Chief Justice remarked that that was a forgery.

Mr. Inverarity said the money was paid without the sanction or knowledge of the appellant, the Rs. 300 by Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, who was anxious to prevent the affair becoming public and shaming the Parsee community, and the Rs. 1,500 by the appellant's grandmother, who had been summoned as a witness in the Police Court by other parties, and who was willing to avoid being dragged before the public in that way; and neither the appellant nor his solicitors knew anything about those money payments until after the case had been withdrawn and the apology made.

The Chief Justice asked why the appellant did not go to the Police Court and get a receipt, if he was in fear of the payments, and ask the magistrate to proceed with the case, instead of accepting the consequences of the payment.

Mr. Inverarity said the appellant was under the influence of the Sheitias of his caste, and entirely dependent on his parents. The learned counsel did not think he could have been expected to do more than he did, viz:—write to the newspaper in which a report of the payment had appeared, and give a full account of the facts of the case. The Court, at any rate, Mr. Inverarity submitted, could have no doubt that, whoever were parties to the settlement, it was intended that nothing more should be heard about the matter, and it was a breach of that understanding for the subsequent suit to be brought in the High Court. He could not say the undertaking was couched in such terms as to stop the plaintiff from bringing the suit; but he submitted that it would affect the question of damages if the Court came to the conclusion that it was understood that no further proceedings were to be taken. The third salient point had reference to the authorship of the two pencilled letters. The appellant's case was that the original letters were kept back by Nanabhoy, who, they said, was a friend of Eduljee Rustomjee's reporter, because if they had been produced, it would at once have been seen that they were not in the appellant's handwriting. It was a singular fact in the case that Eduljee never showed those letters to anyone acquainted with Manekjee's handwriting. The fourth point had reference to the rebuttal letter which was tendered by the defence and rejected by the court below, and which went to show the character of Goolbai's father and mother to be of the most abandoned and shameless kind.

The whole of the afternoon was occupied with arguments on the subject of the admissibility of these letters. The learned judges were of opinion that the letters should be submitted to their perusal, and that they should also hear any arguments the learned Advocate-General may have to advance in opposition to their admission, before they decide the point. The letters were ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Flynn, Chief Translator, to officialise the translations made privately by one of the translators of the Court.

The further hearing of the appeal stands adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday) the 24th inst.

TRIAL OF THE NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

SURAT, AUGUST 20.

THE enquiry into the charges of abetment of an attempt to commit murder, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, of assaulting public servants when suppressing a riot, &c., preferred against the native editors of Surat and others, was resumed this (being the second) day at the Surat Adawlut before Mr. A. D. Pollen, the Special Sessions Judge, and Messrs. Muneedhurpersad Tapipersad and Goolabdas Lalldas, assessors. Immense crowds of natives thronged the spacious open verandahs of the courthouse as well as the grounds attached to it. Outside the main gateway several hawkers of native comfits did a profitable business. A long line of spectators, eight or ten deep, stood in the grounds at some distance from the hall of justice and were apparently satisfied with glimpses of the proceedings that were going on, for they could scarcely hear what was said. Mr. Branson, with the Government Pleader and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Gill appeared for accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and Mr. Mehta for Nos. 2, 3, and 6; while Mr. Gunnesh Wasudeo Josey, a vakil of Poona, and Mr. Ruttonsha Eruchsha, vakil (who acted as an interpreter for the defence,) appeared for all the accused but number ii.

Allybhoy Jewabhoy was the second witness called for the prosecution. He said he was a hawker of *attar* and knew only the first accused. Between the closing of the shops and the time of the riot, witness, as he was going to sell *attar*, met Goolabdas one evening. He was accompanied by two other persons, but witness could not properly see them in the dark. In answer to Goolabdas, witness said he was going to sell *attar*. Goolabdas said, "All right, you can go and sell your shops, and do what is proper of you." Witness asked why it was improper. Goolabdas said, "As all persons have closed their shops, you should not go about hawking." Witness said, "Very well." Goolabdas then caught him by the hand, and taking him four paces further on, said, "Go and induce your friends and castemen not to open their shops." Witness asked him why not. Goolabdas said, "If any one comes to get the shops opened, the Collector or the Judge Sahib, don't open them, but fight with them and oppose them." Witness asked the reason why. Goolabdas said, "There was a riot on account of the salt-tax and the tax was withdrawn. The Collector was assaulted, and Sircar made a *bundobust*. If a similar riot and assault now takes place, the new tax will be withdrawn." Witness asked, if they were arrested, who was to protect them? Goolabdas said, "We will protect you, we will send for barristers from Bombay, and engage Mr. Mehta after fighting the Sircar." Witness said very well and went home. The occurred two or three days before the riot. Witness was not present at the riot. He saw it from his house near the Clock Tower.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I have a very good memory. I did not mention to any one the story I have told to-day. When the six rioters were sentenced, I said openly in the road to passers-by that innocent men had been wrongfully convicted, and that the instigators had escaped. I don't keep a shop. I am a hawker of *attar*, and earn about four annas a day. I sometimes earn a great deal, and sometimes nothing for six months. I clear my annual expenses. My average income is eight annas a day. What Goolabdas said to me had no effect upon my mind. I don't know native or English dates.

The Judge—What is the English date to-day?

Witness—I don't know.

Cross-examination continued—I did not mention the story to my wife on going home. I have no friend who would invite me to dine with him. I am acquainted with Soolimanjee Patel. I don't know Lulloobhoy vakil. I never went with Soolimanjee to a chowkey or to the police superintendent. A sepoy took me to the superintendent to whom I made my statement. I don't remember when I went to him. Nobody came to my house the day before yesterday. I pay Re. 1-12 as rent for my quarters near the Lal Killa Bunder. Nobody came to me about this matter. I did not note down what Goolabdas told me.

The Judge—Can you write?

Witness.—Yes, but there was no necessity for noting down anything.

Cross-examination continued—I do not know the name or number of the sepoy who took me to the police superintendent. I did not enquire why or how I was sent for. I lived twice in Baroda and came here for business. I did not abscond from Baroda. I don't remember how many times I met Goolabdas since I came to Surat. I don't know any of the Surat vakils. I had seen Goolabdas about six days before I went to his house. I had gone to him twice to sell *attar*. I don't remember the day on which I gave my deposition before the magistrate. I was examined ten or fifteen days previous thereto before the police superintendent.

Mr. Gill—Have you seen in writing the evidence you gave before the magistrate?

Witness—No. My deposition was not brought to me a few days ago by anybody. I swear that Lulloobhoy vakil did not come to my house one night last week.

Mr. Gill—Do you remember Mulla Ganj [Nayatola], and Mehta for Nos. 2, 3, and 6; while Mr. Gunnesh Wasudeo Josey, a vakil of Poona, and Mr. Ruttonsha Eruchsha, vakil (who acted as an interpreter for the defence,) appeared for all the accused but number ii.

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Mr. Gill—Have you seen in writing the evidence you gave before the magistrate?

Witness—No. My deposition was not brought to me a few days ago by anybody. I swear that Lulloobhoy vakil did not come to my house one night last week.

Mr. Gill—Do you remember Mulla Ganj Nayatola], said.—The accused had been living for 10 days, before the offence occurred, at my house. I let him live with me as he was a fakir. He called himself a Brahmachare. He lived on charity. He said he came from Bengal [Bengali] but did not tell me anything of his antecedents, but said he was going to Nepal. On the day of the waridat I heard he went early in the morning to bathe in the Ramganga. He did not return to my house.

Mr. Mellor's decision was as follows:—

On the 14th June, the prisoner attacked Mr. Tyrrell, the Judge, at a badminton party, in the Municipal Garden, and struck him from behind with a heavy stick on the back of the neck. The blow did not fell Mr. Tyrrell to the ground, but it rendered him unconscious for a moment, and caused him pain for some 24 hours.

The prisoner, who was at once overpowered (Major March, 18th B.C., being the first to seize him), openly avowed his murderous intention. In court, on the 18th June, prisoner said that he was a Mahratta by birth, and had long determined to kill a European, and had even gone to Delhi in the hope of killing the Viceroy. He said that he went to the Municipal Garden on the 14th June, knowing that the Europeans, were to meet there, and determined to kill the first man he met. He said he did not know Mr. Tyrrell, and had no particular reason for singling him out.

The prisoner appears to have lived for the last eight months in Bareilly, passing himself off as a Brahmcharee, and to have been well known to all Hindoos.

Every endeavour has been made to find out his antecedents with a view to discover what motive he could have for attacking Mr. Tyrrell. The enquiry shows that the prisoner has visited many well known cities between Delhi and Calcutta, and has for some years lived the life of a wandering religious mendicant. He has been identified as a native of Shahabad, in the Umballa district. It is in evidence that prisoner has visited the gardens where the crime was committed two or three times, and had asked what sahibs were in the habit of coming there, but there is nothing to show that the prisoner was instigated by any other person to attack Mr. Tyrrell, or that he had any reason for singling him out from the other gentlemen in the garden at the time.

In court the accused, though insolent in the extreme in his bearing, behaved and spoke perfectly rationally; and the medical officers appear to me to be a lunatic. He said at the first hearing of the case that he was an Avatar, and had appeared in the body of Mahadeo 23 months ago at Sannai Ghat, in the Arrah district, and that he was his mission to kill the Secretary of State. On the 23rd of July when Mussamut Kazano identified him as her son, he said that he had been taken from his home when a child by a Goshain, and did not know his parents. Also on the 29th July, when Natheh Khan identified the prisoner as a man who had been with him in Calcutta some five years ago, the prisoner at once admitted the truth of Natheh Khan's statements. It is clear therefore that the prisoner does not believe in the accounts he gave of himself at first (viz., that he was an Avatar and born only 22 months ago). He still maintains appears to me to be an insolent fanatic, who has probably long been bragging that he intended to kill a sahib, and that on the day of the occurrence a dose of *bhang* enabled him to screw up his courage sufficiently to make the attempt.

I direct that Naun Singh *alias* Gopeenath be sent to the Court of Sessions to stand his trial.

I, C. W. Mellor, Magistrate, hereby charge you Naun Singh *alias* Gopeenath as follows:—

That you, on or about the 14th day of June 1878, at Bareilly, attempted to murder Mr. W. Tyrrell, and the attempt caused hurt to the said Mr. W. Tyrrell, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Sessions. And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said court on the said charge.

Bareilly, 29th July 1878.

A NOVEL OFFENCE.—Mr. James Walker, Superintendent of the Bengal Coal Company, charged a sycc in his employ with theft of a quantity of horse-hair from off the tail and mane of one of his horses. Defendant admitted having cut off a small quantity of hair, because it was useful to do so. Complainant stated that the hairs had not been cut, but plucked off from their roots; more than half the quantity had been abstracted; and this deteriorated the value of the animal by Rs. 100. The defendant, though a syce in his employ, was not engaged on the horse in question, and had no authority whatever from him to cut the tail. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Indian Mirror.*

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE JUDGE OF BAREILLY.

THE evidence in this case, given before Mr. C. W. Mellor, Magistrate, on the 18th of June, was as follows:—

Mr. W. Tyrrell said:—On the evening of Friday last, at 7 p. m., I was at a badminton party in the Public Garden. I walked across the ground to where Colonel Bruce was playing at a net to the south of the ground. All of a sudden I was struck from behind on the back of the neck, and thought I was shot from the reverberation through my head. I know nothing of what followed till I found myself walking away from the spot, leaning on Captain Hood's arm. The stunning effect quickly passed away, and I now feel no evil results from the injury. I was sick, and vomited as soon as I got home, about a quarter of an hour after receiving the blow. I felt pain in the head and stiffness in the neck during the night and following day. I did not see the man who struck me, but was shown a stick which, I was told, was the weapon I had been struck with.

To the Court.—I have never seen the accused in court to my knowledge before. As I was going home after I had been assaulted, one of my servants showed me a flute, which was said to have been taken from the assailant in the scuffle. To the best of my belief the stick now shown to me is the one shown to me at the gardens before my assailant had been removed.

The Rev. G. B. McCrew, American Missionary, said:—On the evening of the 14th, Friday last, I was at the badminton party at the Public Garden. I was playing badminton at a net to the south of the grounds. I saw a chuprassie cross over and speak to a man, the prisoner in the dock, who was standing near the billiard room. I took no further notice, and turned to the game. Immediately after I heard a cry, and looking up saw a gentleman stooping slightly forward, and saw the prisoner strike him with a stick. The stick was brought down on the gentleman's neck. This occurred in the direction of the spot, where I had first noticed the prisoner, but some 15 feet nearer the net. Mr. Tyrell who was the person assaulted did not fall, but seemed to gather himself up and move forward. The prisoner then commenced flourishing about his stick. I dodged round, and then saw Major Marsh go up to the prisoner who struck a blow at him, which Major Marsh warded off with his bat. Several gentlemen then overpowered the prisoner, and took the stick away from him at the time, but the one shown to me is not it, I believe, the one used by prisoner. I had seen the prisoner several times before, and noticed a stick of this kind in his hand. I first saw him on Saturday morning when I went to the ground, and I have frequently seen him loitering about both in my way to and from the city. I have also several times noticed him attending our evening services in the American Mission Chapel.

Major H. G. Marsh, 18th B. C., said—At Bareilly, on the evening of the 14th June, shortly after 7 o'clock, I was playing at lawn tennis in the Public Garden. At the court nearest to the badminton net which was to the south of the ground, I heard a sort of dull thud, and heard a native cry out *hai! hai!* I looked up and saw the prisoner flourishing a stick about with both hands round his head. As he was in close proximity to the badminton net where the ladies and gentlemen were playing, I hurried up and rushed up towards him. I went at him and caught the blow he struck at me on my bat, and seized him. Immediately after half-a-dozen others rushed up and seized him. I then let go and retired. Prisoner was thrown down and bound. I noticed that prisoner's eyes had a fixed appearance as if he were intoxicated. The prisoner's features seemed to be fixed in a stolid, immovable sort of manner, nor did I notice him open his mouth to speak. I believe the stick produced to be the one with which he struck me.

To the Court—I received the blow on the knuckles from the blow which the prisoner aimed at me, and which, as I have said above, I warded off with my bat.

Gopeenath, prisoner—My name is Gopeenath I have no father. I am 22 months old. For 8 or 9 months I have lived in Bareilly. I came here from Delhi. I had lived about 6 months at Delhi, Shadara, and other neighbouring places. I was born at Sasha, and went there to Hurriar Chatter and told me. After hearing me, Motilal was to kill the Secretary of State on the 23rd of July when Mussamut Kazano identified him as her son, he said that he had been taken from his home when a child by a Goshain, and did not know his parents. Also on the 29th July, when Natheh Khan identified the prisoner as a man who had been with him in Calcutta some five years ago, the prisoner at once admitted the truth of Natheh Khan's statements. It is clear therefore that the prisoner does not believe in the accounts he gave of himself at first (viz., that he was an Avatar and born only 22 months ago). He still maintains appears to me to be an insolent fanatic, who has probably long been bragging that he intended to kill a sahib, and that on the day of the occurrence a dose of *bhang* enabled him to screw up his courage sufficiently to make the attempt.

Mr. Gill—Now, don't be looking round the court, but look at the judge. Living five and twenty years in Surat, and don't know the Seth's name!

Witness answered—I could not hear what was said at the meeting. I think Narroneshunker was there. I don't recollect whether Nos. 2, 3, 4, or 5 were there. I was standing outside in the compound. I suspect No. 6 was there, as I saw a man like him. I was speaking something with another. I don't recollect seeing Goolabdas at the meeting. I know the Parsee leper by sight. I think he was present at the meeting.

The Judge—Would you know his name if it was mentioned to you?

Witness—Perhaps I might.

The Judge—Was it Burjorjee Fraser?

Witness—Yes, that is the name.

Cross-examination continued—A man with that surname was present at the meeting.

Mr. Gill—Do you remember telling the magistrate that Goolabdas was there and was standing by the Parsee leper?

Witness—If you read my deposition I might remember it. (The deposition was read.) I stated what I remembered at the time. I opened my shop at 6 a.m. on the day Narroneshunker came. I can give no reason that I remember for opening the shop so early. My mind is a perfect blank in every other respect. I may have said to the magistrate at Bulsar that Narroneshunker came to my shop at 7 or half-past 7 a.m., and that I was sitting alone in my shop.

Mr. Gill—Now, which story do you wish the court to believe—the statement made at Bulsar or your statement to-day that there were two persons in your shop when Narroneshunker came?

Witness—Both the statements are correct. I said what I remembered. All the shops except three were closed on that day. My shop was not closed on the 1st April. I remember closing it on the 2nd or 3rd April. I opened it on the 5th. I don't recollect the exact words of what Narroneshunker said. I have already stated the purport of it. I am in the *mahajan*. I opened my shop by order of the Sircar. A sepoy came and told me to open the shop, or I would be fined.

Mr. Gill—Then it is not true (what you told the magistrate) that no police peon came to you after your shop was closed?

Witness—A police peon came to get the shop opened. A police peon came after the shop had been opened. I don't know how many days after. I did not tell him that I had been to Goolaubdas's house. I told it to two or three persons who were standing near my shop. I don't remember if I knew them. My shop was closed, and I was sitting outside. I don't recollect having a conversation on the bridge with a sepoy on the same subject. I don't recollect if I had seen the sepoy before. (Goolam Ally Jaffer Ali is called.) The sepoy who met me on the bridge was like this

GRIFFITH'S NEW ZINC WHITE PAINT,

Covers 100 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 25 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
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Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

This Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, received the highest possible praise at the Meeting of "Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "Social Science Congress."

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 tons PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 80 tons extra PER WEEK, they have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its capacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has far more body than Lead, has double that of Oxide Zinc, has the same whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys Lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures; in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says—"It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

GRIFFITH'S PATENT NEW ZINC WHITE is at present used by the English and other Governments as well as large private firms.

GRIFFITHS, FLETCHER & BERDOE will be most happy to forward test samples, also full reports from the highest scientific authorities in the kingdom, gratis, to any one applying direct to them, or to any Agents of the "Silicate Paint Company" who have undertaken the sale of this article. We annex curtailed reports from—

PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Lecturer on Paint and Colours to Society of Arts, Chemist to Royal Academy, &c.

JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, H. M. Mint, Council of India, &c.

PROFESSOR LUTSCHAUNIG, Liverpool Assay Office,

DR. PHIPSON, Fellow of Chemical Societies of London, Paris and Antwerp; and of Royal Society of Natural Sciences, Brussels.

T. A. BRITTON, Surveyor to Metropolitan Board of Works.

C. H. TOZER, and other Practical Men in the trade.

From PROFESSOR BARFF, M.A., Professor of Chemistry to Royal Academy and Catholic University; Lecturer on Paints and Colours to Society of Arts.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington.
8th Dec. 1875.

Having examined the NEW WHITE ZINC PIGMENT, I beg to state that, as far as I know, the substance has never before been used as a Pigment, and my experience of these matters extends over twenty-five years. From my constant practice in examining Pigments as Professor of the Chemistry of Pigments, &c., at the Royal Academy of Arts). I am enabled to state that this new ZINC WHITE has great body, [i. e.] covers well, and can be worked easily, it seems to me in these respects to equal the best White Lead PAINT. It is a very pure white, and absolutely resists the action of foul air which contains Sulphuretted Hydrogen. It will resist high temperature without its whiteness being destroyed in any way (by high temperature, I mean those we are known anything to which it can be exposed in any use to which it can be applied as a Paint). If it be applied with inorganic substances, a red heat will not permanently alter its appearance.

As a Paint it is superior to White Lead, for two great reasons,—First, it will not change tint in water closets, or near drains or in foul air; second, it will always retain its opacity, which White Lead will not. I need hardly mention that Painters using it will not be liable to suffer from Lead Poisoning.

In Manufacture it is SIMPLE, EXPEDITIOUS and INEXPENSIVE. As being interested in Art, I feel that the invention is one which will supply a want which has long been felt, and therefore I shall do all in my power to advance its interests.

(Signed) FREDERICK T. BARFF, M.A.,
Christ's College, Cambridge.

From Messrs. JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers to Bank of England, Her Majesty's Royal Mint, Council of India &c., &c.

Certificate.] Assay Office, London, 20th December, 1875.

Comparative examination of sample of the new Pigment with dry White Lead.

HEAT sufficient to change the White Lead into the Yellow Protoxide has no effect on the colour of the compound. It is also much less soluble in diluted acids.

We are therefore of opinion that this colour would be much more stable than that of White Lead.

(Signed) JOHNSON & SONS, Assayers.

The LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 64, Cable Street, Liverpool,
26th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—We have tested the New Patent ZINC WHITE you sent us, and have carefully compared it with the ordinary commercial White Lead.

We find it very superior in many respects.

The body is dense and opaque, and consequently the Paint covers a larger surface than would an equal bulk of White Lead. In this respect it differs greatly from the Zinc Oxide, which, though of a very pleasing white colour, has little body.

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas, which is the most common impurity in the atmosphere of large towns, has no effect at all upon it, for we have exposed a surface covered with it, side by side with one covered with White Lead to a powerful development of Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas in a vessel, and find that whereas Lead turns black at once, your ZINC WHITE remains unaltered.

The ordinary lighting Gas and its foul products of combustion do not affect it either, nor do weak acids, which readily attack Lead.

Heat does not cause it to blister, as this Pigment has the property of adhering to the surface on which it is laid with great tenacity. A temperature above the boiling point of water, leaves it unaltered; and even when the Oil is decomposed at a higher temperature, it clings to the surface and looks well, whilst Lead Paints soon perish and blacken.

Towards Iron, unlike the Lead Compounds, it behaves in an absolutely neutral manner. For the Indian Market it ought to be invaluable, and there is no doubt that it will supersede entirely the White Lead.

We will say in conclusion that your Patent ZINC WHITE combines the good properties of the White Lead and the Zinc Oxide, without any of their shortcomings.

We remain, yours truly,

LUTSCHAUNIG & Co.

Report of Dr. T. L. PHIPSON, Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London, Paris, and Antwerp, and of the Royal Society of Medical and Natural Sciences of Brussels, &c.

LABORATORY OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, 4, The Cedars, Putney, S. W. London, 12th May, 1877.

I have submitted your Patent ZINC WHITE to a careful analysis, and to every possible variety of test, in comparison with White Lead, and I have no hesitation whatever in stating that IT SUPERSEDES THE BEST WHITE LEAD in the following particulars:—

It has MORE BODY and his decidedly WHITER: it is NOT AFFECTED BY WEAK ACIDS, as White Lead is; it REMAINS WHITE AFTER HEATED, which White Lead does not; it DOES NOT DARKEN in colour by emanations of sulphuretted hydrogen or sewer gases which White Lead does; it MIXES WITH OIL, and other Pigments with the greatest ease; finally, it WILL NOT ACT AS A POISON, as White Lead does, to the workmen engaged in the manufacture or use of it, and it is MUCH MORE ECONOMICAL.

In presence of these results I can emphatically recommend your ZINC WHITE as one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times.

(Sd.) T.L. PHIPSON, Ph D., F.C.S., &c.,
Formerly of the University of Brussels, Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

The LABORATORY, Catholic University College, Kensington,
July 2nd, 1877.

I have again examined Griffith's Patent ZINC WHITE PIGMENT. For the last three months samples of that Pigment have been sent to me from time to time, and I have noticed a considerable improvement in them. While in my own hands I have laid on the colour, and find it works smoothly and well; in this respect it equals any White Lead I have ever used. I have not the slightest hesitation, as having been for many years practically acquainted with the laying on of Pigments in all branches, in saying that Griffith's ZINC WHITE, samples of which I have used, is in every respect equal to the best White Lead as to MANIPULATION. Now as to durability, from the experience which I have had of Zinc White Pigments there is OTHING in them, or in Griffith's ZINC WHITE to decay, or suffer deterioration.

(Sd.) FRED. BARFF, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge.

LIVERPOOL ASSAY OFFICE, 31st May, 1877.

Since last reporting on your PIGMENT, in 1875, I have again had occasion to witness the manufacture of your article at the Works, where it is now made on a large scale. The tests I have made of samples from bulk not only bear out my previous report and confirm it in every particular, but I may add that, on further investigation, the results are quite beyond my expectations.

The property of covering a large surface, or the so-called "body" of the pigment is remarkable when compared with White Lead. In one experiment I tried, 1 f und half-pound of the New White could be spread out, when mixed with two ounces of Linseed Oil and one ounce of Turpentine over an area of eighty-one square feet; whereas the sample of White Le d, mixed with same quantities of liquid and same weight, only covered thirty-eight and three-quarters square feet.

I quite agree with Professor Barff that the time must come when the miserable prejudices of consumers will be overcome.

(Signed) ALFRED LUTSCHAUNIG.

From JOHN H. & SAMUEL JOHNSON, Wholesale Druggists Manufacturing Chemists, Oil and Paint Merchants, Liverpool, November 1875.

Your Patent ZINC WHITE will prove a great acquisition to the Trade. What has long been wanted is a kind of ZINC WHITE that has the body of Lead which yours has, and does not tarnish as Lead does.

North Brixton, London, 6th September, 1875.

Sir,—I have tried your Patent ZINC WHITE Ground, and must say it is the best thing that has been brought under my notice; and as a practical Decorator, must say you have got the right thing, viz., a new white that is not a lead, and yet has all the covering qualities of the same; it is also much whiter, and from the fact of it being a Zinc, know it will not tarnish.

White Zinc Paint would have superseded White Lead years ago, if it could have been obtained with a body, especially as it is non-poisonous.

If you can put your Paint into the Market, at the same price (or less) than White Lead, should say you have discovered a gold mine.

Yours truly,

(Signed) CHARLES H. TOZER.

From Mr. THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor to the Metropolitan Board of Works, London.

Limes Grove, Lewisham, Kent, 20th December, 1875.

Having examined the new ZINC WHITE, I beg to state that it is superior to any other similar substance I have hitherto met with. There is no doubt that it is—1st, a pure white; 2nd, that it retains its opacity; 3rd, that its colour is not affected by foul air: 4th, that it has a good body; 5th, that it is cheaper than ordinary White Lead, and quite equal to it.

(Signed) THOMAS ALLEN BRITTON, late Surveyor
Metropolitan Board of Works.

Claughton Firs, Oxton, November 27th, 1875.

I find your Patent ZINC WHITE to have all the properties of Zinc Oxide with the covering or body of Lead, and this is what the Trade has been long looking for, and this I find in your Patent.

I am sure it will be eagerly sought after by the Trade if it can be manufactured at the price of White Lead.

It does not appear to blister with a degree of heat that destroys Lead, and must be most valuable for hot climates.

If it is not poisonous in any way, it will be a great boon to the working painter.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. MALE, Plumber, Painter, &c.

From F. A. BARROW, White Lead Merchant, 101, Hope Street Glasgow, November 30th, 1875.

I applied your Zinc White as Paint; to test its covering qualities I took equal quantities by weight of it and White Lead Paint, I find your Patent Zinc covers better and a greater surface, and in colour is superior to any White Lead. If it can be produced so as to sell a little lower, or even at the price of White Lead, I have no doubt that a good trade may be done in it.

I hope you will soon have it ready for the market.

Yours faithfully,

Signed) F. A. BARROW.

54, Crawshay Road, London, N. W., 30th November, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Respecting the ZINC WHITE, made by a new process, I must say that I am very much pleased with it. It is indeed a beautiful white, far surpassing White Lead in color, and has quite as good covering properties, if not rather better.

Zinc White, under the old principle, would not cover, which condemns it. It can be mixed with various pigments that White Lead always destroys. I can say for white work and delicate tints it is invaluable.

Yours truly,

G. W. BREWER, Decorator, &c.

437, Brixton Road, London, S. W., 1st December, 1875.

Gold Medal, International Exhibition, 1851. Gold Medal International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Your Patent Zinc White has a capital body, and possessing a Pearly Whiteness is admirably adapted for decorative purposes

Yours truly,

[WILLIAM READ, Decorator.

Vauxhall Road, Liverpool, 4th cember, 1875.

Dear Sir,—Your ZINC WHITE is the best article of the kind have ever used; its covering properties are equal to the best White Lead, and far exceeds it in whiteness.

I have tried it on Iron and Wood, and find it answer admirably.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP COOMBES, Painter, Plumber, &

For full particulars apply to the Manufacturers,

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WATERPROOF DRAB FINE INVERNESS CAPES.

Length.....	46	48	50	Inches.
	Rs. 18-8	19-8	21-8	each.

Leggings per pair 4-8; Caps 3-8 each.

WATERPROOF FINE DRAB COATS.

Length.....	46	48	54	58	Inches.
	Rs. 14-8	15-8	16-8	19 8	21-8 each.

Leggings per pair 4-8; Caps 3-8 each.

EXTRA SUPERIOR DRAB WATERPROOF COATS; the Waterproofing between two substances, and therefore impossible to stick.

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Caps of Material as above, Rs. 5-8 each.

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REAL CORK MATTRESSES WATERPROOF, Rs. 25 each.

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India Rubber Waterproof Napoleon Long Boots, suitable for Contractors, or those exposed to heavy Monsoon Weather, to wear over Boots. Sizes from 7 to 10, Rs. 27 per pair.

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ERBACH ..... own...	23 0	10 0
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GRUNHAUSEN ..... " ...	28 0	"
HOCKHEIMER ..... " ...	23 0	"
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Do. ††	29 0	"
Do. †††	32 0	"
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Do. Glass Barrels	26 0	"
Do. " half Barrels	14 0	"
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A SMALL TRAY consisting Country Gate, the Pillars of Gate forming the Pepper Box and Mustard Pot; Salt Cellar in form of a Tub; the model of a Lamb forms the handle ..... Cash Rs. 45.

Cigar Holder.

LONDON STREET LAMP for matches, two Street Posts for lights, and racks for cigars running round from the posts, all on a small tray. ..... Cash Rs. 50.

The above new and Elegant Articles are manufactured of rich Electro-Plate, of the Best Style of Workmanship and finish, and are especially suitable for Presentation.

Ordinary Breakfast Frames ..... from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40. each.

MUFFINEERS.—Model of Cleopatra Needle for Salt and Pepper, ... per pair Rs. 7.

"Our Domestic Friends."

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box and Mustard Pot in form of a Bottle; Mustard Pot in form of a Tankard; Salt Cellar in form of a Tumbler ..... Rs. 32 Nett Cash.

London Street Scenes.

A SMALL TRAY, the model of a London Shoe-black forming the handle, Pepper box and Mustard Pot two London street Posts, the Shoe-black box for holding Salt, and the Cayenne is contained in a small representation of the top of a London Coal shoot; with model of a blacking brush for the handle of lid ..... Cash Rs. 55.

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box and Mustard Pot in form of Two London Street Posts; Salt Cellar a small Horse Trough, and Cayenne Holder the model of a Street Lamp ..... Cash Rs. 50.

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver, in velvet lined Morocco case ..... The set complete Rs. 70.
The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case ..... The set complete Rs. 50.
The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel German Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. THE FOLLOWING ARE NET PRICES FOR CASH PREPAYMENT ONLY.

	per doz.	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern. Rs.	as.	The Queen's Pattern. Rs.	as.	The Lily and Beaded Pattern. Rs.	as.
Table Forks	per doz.	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks	"	20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons	"	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons	"	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons	"	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	"	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	"	14	0	20	0	17	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	"	14	0	20	0	16	0
Sugar Tongs	each	2	8	5	0	4	8
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	"	2	0	3	0	3	0
Gravy Spoons	"	5	0	7	0	6	0
Soup Ladles	"	7	0	12	0	9	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	"	3	8	4	12	4	0
Butter Knives	"	3	0	4	8	4	8
Pickle Forks	"	1	8	3	0	3	0
Skewers	per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

*** *The Article can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

The SPOONS and FORKS may be had in FULL *Sets*, and HALF *Sets, according to the following Table.*

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	as.	Queen's Pattern Rs.	as.	Lily Pattern Rs.	as.
A FULL SET, comprising:—						
1 dozen Table Spoons						
1 " Table Forks						
1 " Dessert Spoons						
1 " Dessert Forks						
1 Tea Spoons						
4 Salt Spoons	135	0	200	0	185	0
6 Egg Spoons						
2 Mustard Spoons						
1 Soup Ladle						
2 Sauce Ladles						
2 Gravy Spoons						
1 Butter Knife						

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern. Rs.	as.	Queen's Pattern. Rs.	as.	Lily Pattern. Rs.	as.
A HALF SET, comprising:—						
6 Table Spoons						
6 Table Forks						
6 Dessert Spoons						
6 Dessert Forks						
6 Tea Spoons						
2 Salt Spoons	75	0	115	0	100	0
3 Egg Spoons						
1 Mustard Spoon						
1 Soup Ladle						
1 Sauce Ladle						
1 Gravy Spoon						
1 Butter Knife						

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

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THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious manufacture of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

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Railways,	Indigo Concerns,
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The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application. Sole Manufacturers in Bengal Oude, and the North West Provinces of Bull's Patent Dredgers.

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